1	2	3	4	5
		Control of human parasites	0.3	2.0
Class 5	Meat and meat products including poultry (fresh and frozen) and eggs	Elimination of pathogenic microorganisms	1.0	7.0
		Shelf-life extension	1.0	3.0
		Control of human parasites	0.3	2.0
Class 6	Dry vegetables, seasonings spices, condiments, dry herbs and their products, tea, coffee, cocoa and plant products	Microbial decontamination	6.0	14.0
		Insect disinfestation	0.3	1.0
Class 7	Dried foods of animal origin and their products	Insect disinfestations	0.3	1.0
		Control of moulds	1.0	3.0
		Elimination of pathogenic microorganisms	2.0	7.0
Class 8	Ethnic foods, military rations, space foods, ready-to eat, ready-to cook/minimally processed foods	Quarantine application	0.25	1
		Reduction of microorganisms	2	10
		Sterilization	5	25

Revival of Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership at Haryana

2783. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department has revived the Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership located in Haryana;

(b) what are the reasons that it become defunct since its establishment in 2010; and

(c) to what extent the revival would help in the backdrop of India not getting Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) Membership?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) In September, 2010, Central Government approved the establishment of Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership (GCNEP) at village Jasaur Kheri and Kheri Jasaur near Bahadurgarh, District Jhajjar, Haryana. The Centre is actively involved in capacity building (both national and international) in nuclear security and radiological safety. Since its inception in 2010, GCNEP has organised 42 off campus training programmes (national, international, regional) under nuclear security, radiological safety, safeguard, advanced nuclear energy systems, application of Radioisotopes and Radiation Technology and public awareness programs. GCNEP has also signed Memorandum of Understandings with USA, UK, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), France and Russia for technical exchange programmes. Regular programmes are being conducted under these MoUs and more than 20 countries have participated in Regional/International training programs. Right from its inception, GCNEP has been actively engaged with the international community in promoting large-scale utilisation of Nuclear Energy through global partnership.

Increase in atomic power units in Rajasthan

†2784. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of atomic power units functioning in Rajasthan;

(b) whether there is any plan to increase the number of atomic units in Rajasthan; and

(c) if so, by when the units would be increased, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The present installed nuclear power capacity in the State of Rajasthan is 1180 MW comprising six units, Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) 1 to 6 at Rawatbhata. Of these, one unit, RAPS, Unit-1 (100 MW) is presently under shutdown for techno-economic assessment and the remaining five, RAPS-2 to 6 are operating at their rated capacity.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Two units each of 700 MW capacity (RAPP 7&8 – 2X700 MW) are under construction at Rawatbhata in Rajasthan. These are expected to be completed by 2019. In addition, Government has accorded 'In Principle' approval for setting up of 4X700 MW capacity units at Mahi Banswara in Rajasthan. Presently pre-project activities like acquisition of land, obtaining statutory clearances and site investigations have started at the site.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.